MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1769.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard, *to the Earl of* Hillſborough, *dated* Boſton, November 1, 1768.

No. 5.

MY LORD,

NOW proceed to conclude my Narrative of my Endeavours to get Quarters for the King's Troops, until I found myſelf at the End of my String, and could do nothing more.

On Saturday *October* 15, General *Gage* arrived here with his Officers to look to the quartering the Troops himſelf.

Monday I called a Council in the Morning and informed the General. He told them that he was required to quarter the Two Regiments now here, in Town, and demanded Quarters; and that he ſhould have the Barracks at the Caſtle, for the *Iriſh* Regiments, or ſuch Part of them as they would contain; which has ſince been determined to be only one Regiment. After the General had left the Board, I ſat at Council until Eight o'Clock at Night; Two Hours after Sun-Time excepted. The whole was a Scene of Confuſion, to avoid their doing any Thing towards quartering the Troops, unworthy of ſuch a Body. In the Courſe of the Queſtions I put to them, they denied that they knew of any Building belonging to the Province, in the Town of Boſton, that was proper to be fitted up for Barracks: and they denied that the Manufactory-Houſe was ſuch a Building. This was ſo ſeriouſly contrary to Truth, that ſome Gentlemen expreſſed their Concern that it ſhould remain upon the Minutes; and to induce me to conſent to its being expunged, a Motion was made in Writing, that the Governor be deſired to order the Manufactory-Houſe to be cleared of its preſent Inhabitants, that it might be fitted up for the Reception of ſuch Part of the Two Regiments as could not be accommodated at the Caſtle-Barracks. This was violently oppoſed, but was carried in the Affirmative, Six to Five: Upon this, I ordered the former Anſwers to be expunged. This Reſolution, amounting to an Aſſignment of the Caſtle-Barracks for the *Iriſh* Regiments, effectually put an End to the Objection before made, that no Quarters were to be due in Town, until the Caſtle-Barracks were filled.

The next Thing to be done, was to clear the Manufactory-Houſe, the preventing of which was a great Object of the Sons of Liberty. For this Purpoſe, about Six or Seven Weeks before, when the Report of Troops coming here was firſt confirmed, all Kinds of People were thruſt into this Building; and the Work-Houſe itſelf was opened, and the People confined there, were permitted to go into the Manufactory-Houſe. This was admitted to be true in Council, by one of the Board, who is an Overſeer of the Poor, and a Principal therein. And after the Order of Council was known, ſeveral of the Chiefs of the Faction, went to the Manufactory-Houſe, adviſed the People there to keep Poſſeſſion againſt the Governor's Order, and promiſed them Support. And when ſome of them ſignified their Intention to quit the Houſe, they were told, that if they quit the Houſe, they muſt quit the Town, for they would be killed if they ſtaid in it.

I had the Advice of the beſt Lawyers, that, according to the Law and Uſage of this Country, the Owners of an Houſe, occupied by Tenants at Sufferance, or wrongful Poſſeſſors, might enter by any Means they could, and turn them out of Poſſeſſion, without bringing an Action. It was alſo certain, that the Governor and Council, when the Aſſembly was not ſitting, were perfect Owners of the Eſtates belonging to the Province, except for Alienation. Upon theſe Two Principles, I appointed the Sheriff, and Two of his Deputies, Bailiffs of the Governor and Council, for the Purpoſe of removing the People out of the Manufactory-Houſe. The Sheriff was refuſed Admittance; upon which the Chief Juſtice went with him, and adviſed them to give up the Houſe; he was anſwered that they had the Opinion of the beſt Lawyer in the Province, to keep Poſſeſſion.—Upon a Third Attempt, the Sheriff finding a Window open, entered; upon which the People gathered about him, and ſhut him up; he then made a Signal to an Officer without, who brought a Party of Soldiers, who took Poſſeſſion of the Yard of the Building, and relieved the Sheriff from his Confinement.——This occaſioned a great Mob to aſſemble, with ſome of the Chiefs of the Faction, they were very abuſive againſt the Soldiers, but no Miſchief was done. They kept the Houſe blockaded all that Day, and beſt Part of the next Day, when ſome of the Council declaring, that it was not intended to uſe Force, altho' they knew it could not be done without, and the Building not being immediately wanted, the Soldiers were withdrawn on the Evening of the Second Day. Thus, this Building, belonging to the Government, and aſſigned by the Governor and Council for his Majeſty's Uſe, is kept filled with the Outcaſt of the Work-Houſe, and the Scum of the Town, to prevent its being uſed for the Accommodation of the King's Troops.

After this was over, there was Nothing more to be done with the Council, until the Soldiers were billeted in the Public-Houſes, as far as they would go. This we knew would never be done; but it muſt be attempted; and the Council left this Buſineſs to me, without offering their Aſſiſtance, which in other Caſes has been uſual. Indeed I did not aſk them, as I did not think the Buſineſs would be forwarded by my aſſociating them. I therefore ſummoned all the acting Juſtices to meet me in the Council; twelve of them appeared: I acquainted them that the General demanded Quarters for the Two Regiments, according to the Act of Parliament. They deſired to take it into Conſideration among themſelves. I conſented, and we parted. Two Juſtices, Two Days after this, attended me with an Anſwer in writing, whereby the whole Body refuſed to billet the Soldiers. But theſe Gentlemen informing me, that the Juſtices had been much influenced by the Argument, that the Barracks of the Caſtle ought to have been firſt filled, *&c.* I ſhewed them the Minutes of the Council, whereby the Barracks at the Caſtle were aſſigned to the *Iriſh* Regiments, and they muſt be conſidered as full. This was quite new to them, the Council themſelves having overlooked the Effect of their Vote. I gave them a Copy of this Vote, and returned the Anſwer, deſiring them to re-conſider it. Three Days after, the ſame Gentlemen informed me, that they had reſolved againſt billeting the Soldiers, but could not agree upon the Reaſons to be aſſigned for refuſing it; but the next Day they gave me an Anſwer, in Writing, (a Copy of which is here incloſed) ſigned by Eight of the Juſtices; Two others were againſt billeting, and gave other Reaſons for their Refuſal; Two others were for billeting, but declined acting by themſelves, after ſo large a Majority of the whole Body, had declared for the contrary Opinion.

To ſhew the Futility of theſe Pretences, I muſt obſerve, that the Act directs the billeting to be by Conſtables, Tything-Men, Magiſtrates, and other Civil Officers, and, in their Default, or Abſence, by any one Juſtice of the Peace. The uſual Conſtruction of this Act has been, that Magiſtrates ſhould grant the Billets, and Conſtables deliver them; and the latter being Miniſterial, cannot grant Billets, without a Magiſtrate or Juſtice ordering them: By Magiſtrates, have been always underſtood, the Magiſtrates of Corporations; and, where a Town is not a Corporation, the Juſtices are the only Magiſtrates who are applied to in *England*, and they deliver the Billets to the Conſtables, who ſerve them upon the Public Houſes.

Now, in this Town of Boſton, there are no Perſons come under the Denominations, but Juſtices and Conſtables. As to the Select-Men, to whom the Juſtices are ſuppoſed to refer, they have been declared by themſelves, and by the Council, to be neither Magiſtrates nor Civil Officers; and they certainly are not, for they can neither grant, nor execute a Warrant. This I explained fully to the Juſtices, before they gave their final Anſwer; but to no Purpoſe; they being determined to refuſe at all Events. Thus we have an Act of Parliament, which is become a great Favourite; for, with the Comments it has received here, it is become in Fact an Act to prevent his Majeſty's Troops being quartered in the Town of *Boſton*.

Immediately after, I held a Council, and informed the Board of the Refuſal of the Juſtices to billet the Soldiers. I ſaid that I was now at the End of my Tether; for as they had declared before, that they would adhere to the Act of Parliament, and had refuſed to act in that liberal Way, which I thought was their Duty, when the King's neceſſary Service was obſtructed, I could propoſe Nothing further to them. For I foreſaw, that if I propoſed to hire and fit up Houſes, *&c.* for the Troops, they would anſwer that it did not become their Buſineſs, 'til the Public-Houſes were full. But if any Gentleman thought it was to any Purpoſe to put ſuch a Queſtion, I was ready to do it: This was declined by Silence. I then informed them, that by Reaſon of this general Refuſal of Quarters, the General found himſelf obliged to hire and fit up Houſes at the Expence of the Crown, for the Reception of the Troops, who now (*Oct.* 26) eſpecially they who were encamped, began to feel the Want of warm Quarters, and as he thought the Expence would ultimately fall upon the Province, he deſired that I would appoint a Commiſſary to join with, and aſſiſt his Officers in providing ſuch Houſes, eſpecially with Regard to the Oeconomy of the Expence. I therefore deſired their Advice and Aſſiſtance in making ſuch Appointment. This, after a long Debate, was refuſed, they ſaying, that if they ſhould join in ſuch Appointment, it would be admitting that the Province ought to be charged with the Expence; and I could appoint Auditors to examine the Accounts without them. I thereupon put an End to this Buſineſs, having been employed in it from *Sept.* 19th, to *Oct.* 26th, in all 38 Days, without any Proſpect of doing any Thing to Purpoſe, but under an Obligation of trying every Effort before I gave it up.

During this Time, the General, who foreſaw how this Negociation would end, had employed his Officers to hire and fit up Houſes for the Troops; ſo that by the Time I had received the definitive Refuſal, complete Quarters were provided for all the Troops. But, now, another Difficulty aroſe; If the Soldiers ſhould be put into Barracks, tho' provided by the Crown, without the Intervention of a Magiſtrate, the Military Officers, who placed them there, would be chargeable with taking upon them to quarter Soldiers otherwiſe than by this Act, and being convicted of it, by Two Juſtices of Peace, would be cahiered *ipſo facto*. This Clauſe was depended upon to oblige the Soldiers to quit the Town, after they had found it impracticable to get Quarters according to the Act of Parliament, and was Part of the original Plan, which I mentioned to your Lordſhip very early. And it could not be expected, that the Juſtices, who had refuſed to billet the Soldiers, would place them in other Quarters, for that would be to contradict themſelves. I therefore took upon myſelf to remove that Difficulty, and by a Commiſſion, wherein I recited his Majeſty's Command to me, to take every neceſſary Step for the Accommodation of the ſaid Troops, and the ſeveral Means by which the Execution of the Act for providing Quarters for the Troops was defeated, and the Obligation I was thereby put under, to provide Quarters for the Troops in the beſt Manner I could, I authoriſed a Perſon, therein named, to place the ſaid Two Regiments in ſuch Buildings and Houſes as could be procured, at the Expence of the Crown, with the Conſent of the Owners. Thus has ended the Buſineſs of quartering the Two Regiments. As for Proviſion for them at *Boſton*, according to the Act of Parliament, I have already ſhewn how the Order of Council, for that Purpoſe, was annulled and avoided in the Origination of it. Proviſion has been made at Caſtle-William, by an Order of Council being made, that the Provincial-Commiſſary ſhould take Care of it. But they have refuſed to make ſuch an Order for the Troops at *Boſton*; and therefore it is not done, nor like to be done.

I am, with great Reſpect,
my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble Servant,

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Hillſborough.

FRA. BERNARD.

January 27, 1769. *A true Copy,* GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers of the Houſe of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard *to the Earl of* Hillſborough, *dated* Boſton, Nov. 5, 1768.

MY LORD,

WHEN I received your Lordſhip's Letter, No. 16, I immediately communicated it to the Lieutenant-Governor; and we both agreed in Opinion, that it could not be adviſeable to lay before the Council any Part of it, except what related to the providing for the Troops, until the Troops were got into Quarters: As we foreſaw that the Buſineſs of quartering the Troops would occaſion a good deal of Trouble, and poſſibly ſome Commotion, and it would not be adviſeable to bring on too much Buſineſs at once; at leaſt until the Town was a little ſettled. This Buſineſs of Quartering, your Lordſhip will obſerve, kept me employed 'til *October* 26th, on which Day I had ſummoned a General Council. On this Day I had 19 Counſellors, that is all but 3: I therefore choſe this Time to communicate the other Parts of your Lordſhip's Letter, except what relates to the calling the Aſſembly, which I had reſerved until I had received further Orders about it. I made this Communication by an Extract, which after it was read I left in the Secretary's Hands, that the Gentlemen might peruſe it at their Leiſure: I cautioned the Secretary againſt ſuffering a Copy to be taken, but did not reſtrain him from permitting it being read. I alſo gave another Copy of the ſame Extract to the firſt Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, engaging him to keep it in his own Hands, and not let a Copy be taken.

Immediately after I had an Occaſion to move a Matter that would ſhew their Diſpoſition to pay a proper Regard to his Majeſty's Commands. The Commiſſioners had wrote to me, deſiring that I would take the Advice of Council, whether they might return to Town, and reaſſume their Functions, with Safety to themſelves and Officers. I communicated this Letter to the Council, and put the Queſtion to them. This was very embarraſſing: If they anſwered Yea, they would be chargeable with adviſing the Return of the Commiſſioners: If they ſaid No, they would contradict all their Aſſertions, that there was no Occaſion for Troops to ſupport the Civil Power. They therefore, for above Two Hours together, uſed all kind of Evaſions to avoid giving an Anſwer. I was told, that they were not obliged to give Opinions: I anſwered, that they were obliged to give Advice; and the Queſtion was put, whether they would adviſe me to aſſure the Commiſſioners that they might return with Safety. At laſt I was obliged to tell them, that if they would not give me an Anſwer, I would take their Refuſal for an Anſwer in the Negative: For if they could anſwer in the Affirmative, no Reaſon could be ſuppoſed why they ſhould not give an Anſwer; and if they could not anſwer in the Affirmative, they muſt reconcile it with their public Declarations of the Loyalty and Peaceableneſs of the Town as well as they could. At length I got an Anſwer, 12 anſwering in the Affirmative, 5 declining anſwering, becauſe they lived out of Town, and 2 giving written Anſwers, condemning the Commiſſioners for going out of the Town, and therefore refuſing Advice about their Return, but concluding that all Perſons would be ſafe. In this Council I ſat from 11 to 9, Two intermediate Hours excepted; and all the Buſineſs might have been very well done in an Hour or Two by practicable Men.

Before this Council met, I had been informed that ſome of the Board had been preparing an Addreſs to the General, to remove the Troops from hence, that at this Meeting they might get a great Number of Hands to it. When the Council broke up, I heard ſome of them making an Appointment to meet there the next Morning. I told them that I underſtood that they were going on with Buſineſs as a Council ſeparately from me; but I cautioned them againſt proceeding. It was anſwered, that they ſhould not act as a Council, but as private Gentlemen. I then deſired that they would not give their Meetings the Ap-

pearance of a Council, by holding them in the Council Chamber. They met the next Day, and ſettled the Addreſs, which was very much ſoftened from the firſt Draught, which I am told was much more virulent againſt the Commiſſioners. It was ſigned by 15 of the Council, among whom were the 5 who knew not enough of the Town to vote for the Safety of the Commiſſioners returning, but knew enough to join in an Invective againſt them; 4 refuſed to ſign. It was then preſented to the General, who obſerved to them, that the Reſolves of the Town-Meeting were a ſufficient Cauſe for ſending Troops here, though there had been no Riots: It was anſwered, that they were the Productions of a few imprudent wrong-headed Men. The General replied, that they were ſaid to be *unanimouſly* reſolved in a *full* Town-Meeting. The next Monday it appeared in all the Public Papers, from whence I ſend your Lordſhip the encloſed Copy.

I ſhall make but few Obſervations on the Writing, the Intent of it being plain enough.——1. It is well known to your Lordſhip, that this kind of Writing is deſigned for the People, and not for the Perſons to whom they are addreſſed. This is notorious in the preſent Caſe: The Gentlemen who moved this Buſineſs, knew very well that the General could not move the Troops from this Town, if he could have been diſpoſed to do it; becauſe they were ſent hither by Order of his Majeſty, and not placed here by the Diſcretion of the General. The General himſelf had told them ſo, and I had repeated it to them again and again, to induce them to aſſiſt the Quartering. As therefore they could not expect the Troops would be withdrawn, we muſt look for another Purpoſe of this Addreſs; and it appears to be, as indeed it is the principal Subject of it, the Abuſe of the Commiſſioners.——2. This was ſurely very ill-timed: The very Day after they had been made acquainted with his Majeſty's Command and Expectation, that the Commiſſioners ſhould return to Boſton, and reſume their Function, and would return without Reſiſtance, and with Safety, to publiſh a Manifeſto againſt them, which, as it had nothing new in it, could only ſerve to revive the popular Prejudices againſt them, and thereby encourage Reſiſtance, and make their Safety precarious, is unaccountable in Men of their Rank, and inconſiſtent with their public Profeſſions of their Regard for the King's Service.——3. This is alſo very unreaſonable, it being the Day after the Commiſſioners had ſignified their Apprehenſions of Danger in returning to Boſton, and deſired the Advice of the Council concerning it, and the Council had given their Opinion, that they might return with Safety. For theſe Counſellors who had one Day encouraged their coming to Town, the very next Day to iſſue a Writing under their Hands, holding them forth to the People, "as Men whoſe Avarice having ſmothered in their Breaſts every Sentiment of Humanity towards this Province, has impelled them to oppreſs it to the utmoſt of their Power," is utterly irreconcilable with my Ideas of Truth, Juſtice and Humanity, and ſhocks me the more, as I know that the Wives of Two of the Commiſſioners, who have young Children, did not want to have their Fears encreaſed by this Publication.

It would have been unaccountable how ſo many Perſons of ſo reſpectable a Station, and many of them of a reſpectable Character, could join in ſigning ſuch a Paper, if we did not conſider, that in public and popular Proceedings, the Leaders are few, and the Followers many; and that People called upon to ſign Papers, frequently act without Conſideration, and ſometimes againſt their Judgment. And the Virulence with which the Commiſſioners have been treated, ſeems to be too violent to be the Effect of public Zeal only, without the Interference of private Animoſity, which at preſent I cannot take upon me to account for, I can only condemn and lament ſuch Proceedings in a Body for which I have always had, and ſtill retain a great Regard.

I am, with great Reſpect,
my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble Servant,

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Hillſborough. FRA. BERNARD.

January 27, 1769. *A true Copy,* GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers to the Houſe of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard *to the Earl of* Hillſborough, *dated* Boſton, November 12, 1768.

MY LORD, (No. 9.)

AFTER I had communicated your Lordſhip's Letter to the Council, I conſidered that ſome farther Notification of it would be neceſſary, in Regard to what related to the Preſervation of the Peace, and the Protection of the Officers of the Revenue, eſpecially as the Commiſſioners had fixed upon this Week for their Return to *Boſton*. A Proclamation was not thought proper, as the Buſineſs was in a Manner confined to the Town of *Boſton*. I therefore thought of a Letter from myſelf to the Juſtices of *Boſton*, and accordingly drew one up, wherein I recited ſuch Part of your Lordſhip's Letter as related to them, and their Buſineſs, and thereto added Injunctions and Admonitions of my own. I communicated this to the Council laſt Wedneſday, propoſing, if it had their Approbation, to call the Juſtices together, and deliver it to them by Word of Mouth, and then gave them Copies of it. But tho' no Exceptions were taken to Particulars, the Whole was objected to ſtrongly for this Reaſon; that if they were to conſent to this Letter, they ſhould appear to approve of the Cenſures your Lordſhip has paſſed upon the Town, which they would not admit it had deſerved. I told them that I would not enter into an Argument, which might tend to impeach the Truth or Juſtice of your Lordſhip's Letter, but I obſerved that both of them were very defenſible, being founded upon notorious Facts, which could not be denied or doubted.

I then propoſed another Method of informing the Juſtices; which was to call the Juſtices together, and after reading ſuch Part of your Lordſhip's Letter, as related to their Buſineſs, to give them a general Admonition concerning their future Conduct. This was objected to, for that an Admonition implied a Cenſure. This I anſwered by ſhewing, that they did really deſerve Cenſure, and by declaring that I would uſe them tenderly in that Reſpect. But I found that I ſhould never prevail with the Council to *act* in this Buſineſs; that they would not *adviſe* to any Method of notifying, enjoining or enforcing the Orders contained in your Lordſhip's Letter; and that I could make Nothing of them but *paſſive* Aſſociates. I propoſed therefore that they ſhould meet in the Council-the next Morning, and I would of my own Accord, and without their Advice, order the Juſtices to attend, and would admoniſh them as I had before propoſed. This was at length aſſented to, tho' not without one Gentleman's proteſting againſt it. I accordingly the next Day aſſembled the Juſtices, and, in the Preſence of the Council, having cauſed an Extract of your Lordſhip's Letter to be read, I entered into a full Explanation of the Nature of their Office and their Duty therein; and avoiding, as much as I could, cenſuring them for their former Conduct, I ſhewed what would be expected of them for the future; and I concluded, that if they had a Mind to retrieve the Credit of the Town, it was not to be done by denying what was paſt, but by regulating what was to come: As ſoon as I had done, a Gentleman of the Council ſaid aloud, he liked this very well; and the Juſtices ſeemed ſatisfied with this Proceeding; and ſeveral of them gave Aſſurances that they would do the beſt to preſerve the good Order of the Town.

Theſe Two Conferences with the Council paſſed with good Humour, and in the Courſe of them, I had an Opportunity to obſerve upon, and lament the Servility, in Regard to the People, with which the Buſineſs of the Council was now done, in Compariſon to what uſed to be. This was not denied; and one Gentleman ſaid, that he did not now enter the Council-Chamber with that free Mind he uſed to have: But he liked to be concerned in public Buſineſs, and did not chooſe to quit his Place in the Council, and therefore muſt be content to hold it upon ſuch Terms as he could. So fair a Confeſſion deſerves not to be paſſed unnoticed. But I ſhould not trouble your Lordſhip with ſuch trifling Anecdotes, if they did not ſeem to me to be the beſt Method to convey a true Idea of the preſent State of this Government, and to point out the chief Cauſes of its Deceaſe, and I muſt myſelf refort to the Cauſe I am now treating of, to ſhew why I have not executed the King's Commands in as full a Manner as may be expected from me. But my Lord, the Council themſelves have, for above Four Months paſt, taken great Pains to ſhew from whence the Imbecility of this Government ariſes; and have brought more forcible Arguments, than any one elſe could have urged, to ſhew how neceſſary it is become, that the King ſhould have the Council-Chamber in his own Hands. How this can be done, may be a Queſtion, the Exigency of it is none.

I am, with great Reſpect,
my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble Servant,

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Hillſborough. FRA. BERNARD.

January 27, 1769. *A true Copy,* GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers to the Houſe of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from General Gage, *to the Earl of* Hillſborough, *dated* Boſton, *October* 31, 1768. (No 3.)

MY LORD,

IN my laſt from New-York, I had the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip of my Intention to go to Boſton; I arrived here on the 12th Inſtant, and tho' Lieut. Col. Dalrymple had done every Thing in his Power, previous to my Arrival, to procure Quarters for the Two Regiments from Halifax, I found one of thoſe Regiments encamped, and the other lodged in the Market-Hall.

"I immediately made Application in Perſon to the Governor in Council, that the Troops might have Quarters in the Public-Houſes, as far as they could be accommodated therein, and that Orders might be given for that Purpoſe to the inferior Magiſtrates; and that Out-Houſes, &c. might be prepared for the Remainder; to which I begged a deciſive Anſwer, that I might fall upon Meaſures to put the Troops under Cover, as the Winter approached."

"I ſoon found, that the Council had put a Conſtruction upon the Mutiny Act for North-America, which rendered it of no Effect for the Purpoſes of Marching and Quartering the Troops, viz. "That "whatever Place in a Province the King's Troops "ſhould be ordered to, they could not be quartered in "that Place, 'til all the Barracks in the Province, "however diſtant from it, were firſt filled with Troops;" from thence the Council inferred, that no Quarters could be had in the Town, 'til the Barracks in Caſtle-Iſland were filled; and further, that the Buſineſs of Quartering did not come properly before them, but in the laſt Inſtance, when not only the Barracks in Queſtion, but alſo the Public-Houſes ſhould be filled with Troops, which belonged to the Magiſtrates to do, and was an Affair that did not belong to them. It was in vain to ſet forth, that the Barracks in Caſtle-Iſland would be occupied by the Troops expected from Ireland, or to urge the Abſurdity of a Conſtruction of the Act of Parliament, which annihilated the Act; as it abſolutely impeded the March of the Troops thro' the Province, as well as the King's Right to order his Troops to any Town or Village, where his Service might require them to be ordered to.

"The next Step to be taken, was, to make Application to the Magiſtrates to quarter the Troops in the Public-Houſes; and a Queſtion aroſe, who were the Magiſtrates? The Select-Men refuſed being concerned, and declared they were not Magiſtrates, which was agreed to; and it then became neceſſary to apply to the Juſtices of the Peace; the Difficulty then was, to find any of the Juſtices who would act in the Buſineſs of Billeting, and ſome of them were tried, who gave Aſſurances of their Readineſs to carry on the King's Service, but ſaid it was hard, that they only ſhould be pitched upon for ſuch an Undertaking, and to become the Objects of public Odium, when there were ſo many more Juſtices in the Town, to take their Share of it. This produced a Reſolution to aſſemble all the Juſtices of the Town, and I attended Governor Bernard to their Meeting, where he required it of them, conjunctly, and of each ſeparately, to billet the Troops in the Public-Houſes, according to the Act of Parliament. They deſired Time to conſider of a Meaſure, which they ſaid muſt be very diſagreeable to the People, and might be attended with bad Conſequences. After ſeveral Days Conſideration, they returned for Anſwer, that the Act did not require them to quarter Troops, in Words to that Effect.

"I relate the above Tranſactions to your Lordſhip in a ſummary Way, leaving it to Governor Bernard to tranſmit to your Lordſhip, the particular Reſolves of his Council at their ſeveral Meetings on the Subject of providing Quarters, as well as a Copy of the Reſolves of the Juſtices upon the ſame Subject.

"There was no Diſappointment in the bad Succeſs of theſe ſeveral Applications; it was known before-hand that they would have no Effect; but it was proper to try to get the Laws enforced. Governor Bernard therefore agreed in the Neceſſity of making Preparations to put the Troops under Cover, by hiring of empty Houſes, or other Buildings proper for the Purpoſe, and that a particular Account ſhould be kept of the Expences incurred therein, as alſo of all Neceſſaries required in Quartering, that the Governor may require Reimburſement of the ſame, from the firſt Aſſembly that ſhall be ſummoned to meet. But as it may be uncertain where the Expence will fall in the End, I have endeavoured to have every Thing prepared with as much Frugality as poſſible, and the King's Barrack-Maſter is ordered to repair here from Halifax, with all the ſpare Bedding and Utenſils in thoſe Stores, and a large Quantity of Coals, carried thither by the Troops from Louiſbourg.

"The Council, after ſome Time, gave Governor Bernard a Power over the Barracks at Caſtle-Iſland, as well as over a public Building in the Town, called the Manufactory-Houſe: The Barracks are ſaid to have been built to hold One Thouſand Men, but I find they were only temporary Lodgments for Soldiers during the laſt War, before they embarked, and for ſhort Time they ſtaid, made it immaterial whether they were crowded or not. I find upon Examination they will not hold above one Regiment, upon the preſent Eſtabliſhment, and that by putting 12 Men in a Room of 18 Feet ſquare. As for the Manufactory-Houſe, there are People in it, who have been ſet up to maintain Poſſeſſion, and ſome Meaſures were taken, tho' without Effect, to remove them, which occaſioned a little Diſturbance of no Conſequence, and only ſerved to ſhew a moſt obſtinate Spirit of Oppoſition to every Meaſure of Government. When the Regiments arrive from Ireland, one of them will be quartered in the Barracks in Caſtle-Iſland, and the other muſt be lodged in the Town, in the ſame Manner as the Two Regiments from Halifax.

"Caſtle-William remains garriſoned by the Company kept up by the Province, and I find there is a Provincial Military Eſtabliſhment ſupported there, under the Command of the Governor, of ſome Uſe and Emolument to him, and the Lieutenant-Governor; upon that Account, and not ſeeing any abſolute Neceſſity for it, I have not interfered in any Matters concerning the Fort, or inſiſted on putting a Garriſon of the King's Troops into it. But if the King ſhould incline to make any Alteration in the Diſpoſitions of his Forces, by ſtationing One or Two Regiments in the Province for the Time to come, his Majeſty may think it right to put Caſtle-William into the Poſſeſſion of his own Troops; but as, in that Caſe, I apprehend the Province would grant no Funds to maintain it, the Expence thereof will fall upon the Crown. The Fort may be made to contain Two or Three Companies of Foot, and a Detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; but as for the Barracks near it, ſituated on a ſmall Iſland, where there is not Room for Troops to move, and at ſuch a Diſtance from the Town of Boſton, they will not anſwer any Deſign or Purpoſe of ſtationing Troops there for the Service of the Town. And if any Number of Troops ſhould be fixed in this Province, I would take the Liberty to propoſe, that Barracks ſhould be built for them within the Town, on a vacant Spot called Fort-Hill, an advantageous Situation, whereon a Fort formerly ſtood; and Governor Bernard tells me it belongs to the Crown. A new Fort may hereafter be erected there, if his Majeſty's Affairs ſhould require it.

"Every Art and Evaſion has been tried by the major Part of the People of every Degree, to force the Troops to quit the Town, for Want of Quarters, whilſt thoſe, who may have acted, or made known their Sentiments in Favour of Government, declared they durſt not ſtay in the Town, but muſt remove with their Families and Effects, if the Troops ſhould leave it. When the Houſes were ready to receive the Troops, the Officers were threatened with the Clauſe of the Mutiny Act againſt Officers, who preſume to take upon themſelves to quarter Troops, &c. and to prevent their being put to any Trouble on that Account by perverting the Act in that Particular, as had been done in ſo many others, Governor *Bernard* gave a particular Warrant to a Commiſſary, againſt whom no Action could lie, to quarter the Soldiers in the Houſes fitted up for their Reception. I would take the Liberty, my Lord, to repreſent, that the Clauſe in Queſtion is by no Means calculated for the Circumſtances of this Country, where every Man ſtudies Law, and interprets the Laws as ſuits his Purpoſes, and where the Meaſures of Government are oppoſed by every Evaſion and Chicane that can be deviſed. An Officer of Rank, and long Service, may be caſhiered by the Management of Two Juſtices of the Peace, the beſt of them the Keeper of a paltry Tavern, who ſhall find Evaſions to diſobey the Clauſes of the Mutiny Act, which they diſlike, and to pervert the Senſe and Meaning of others, to ſerve their Deſigns againſt him, and unhappily it might be found in ſome Places, that thoſe who ſhould reverſe iniquitous Convictions of Juſtices of the Peace, were no better than the Juſtices who ſhould have granted the Certificates of Conviction. I troubled his Majeſty's Secretary at War ſome Time ago, with ſome very unwarrantable Proceedings againſt an Officer, on Account of the Clauſe in Queſtion, which happened to the Southward.

"After other Methods had been tried to get the Troops away, I received an Addreſs from a Number of Gentlemen, Members of the Council, in which they

aim at juſtifying the People againſt many Miſrepreſentations of their Conduct, blaming the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and begging the Troops may be withdrawn from the Town. I have the Honour to tranſmit your Lordſhip the Addreſs and Anſwer thereto.

"Thoſe who would juſtify, or rather palliate the Proceedings of the People here, complain, that they have been groſſly miſrepreſented, and every little Diſturbance that has happened, been magnified into dangerous Riots; that the Diſturbance in March was trifling, that of the 10th of June was occaſioned ſolely by the Imprudence of the Commiſſioners: They excuſe the Reſolves made at the Town Meeting, by attributing them only to the Extravagance of a few mad People, and aver that the Convention was called with no other Intent, than to take proper Meaſures to preſerve the Peace and Tranquility of the Province.

"I am to obſerve upon the above, that according to the beſt Information I have been able to procure, the Diſturbance in March was trifling, that conſidering what had happened reſpecting Seizures, the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms had Reaſon to act as they did, reſpecting the Seizure which occaſioned the Riots on the 10th of June, which was conſiderable; and though I do not find that they were, at that Time perſonally attacked, yet the Aſſault upon ſome of their Officers, and the Threats daily thrown out againſt themſelves, was certainly a ſufficient Reaſon to make them apprehenſive of Danger to their own Perſons. Whether any Harm would have actually happened to them, had they remained in the Town, it is not poſſible to judge. With reſpect to the Reſolves procured by ſome mad People at the Town Meetings, thoſe mad People have governed the Town, and influenced the Province, a very long Time, and after publiſhing their very dangerous Reſolves, in the Town Meeting of the 13th of September laſt, carried the Motion for convening Deputies from the ſeveral Towns; and the Deputies convened accordingly. I ſhall only obſerve on this, that their Intentions were ſuſpicious, and that I am happy, the Troops from Halifax arrived at the Time they did.

"The Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms are ſtill in Caſtle-William, and upon being aſked about their Return to *Boſton*, one of them ſaid, there were Troops now to ſupport them, but deſired to know if there was any, or what Civil Officer, who would undertake to aſk the Aſſiſtance of the Troops, if there ſhould be Occaſion for it. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor were preſent, but neither could be anſwerable that any Civil Officer would undertake it.

"Your Lordſhip will naturally imagine, that ſince the Troops are here to ſupport the Dignity of Govrenment, and a due Execution of the Laws, that the Powers of Government are reverted into the Hands, where the Conſtitution has placed them, and that the Civil Officers would immediately avail themſelves of ſo good an Opportunity to reſtore Affairs to their proper Order, and put the Laws in Execution, againſt thoſe who ſhall dare to violate them; this is not yet the Caſe, and it is plainly ſeen even amongſt the few Magiſtrates, of whom it is ſaid, that they have a real Wiſh, and Deſire to ſupport Government, and do their Duty, that there is a Fear of acting contrary to the general Sentiments of their Fellow-Citizens, and a Deſire to maintain a certain Degree of Popularity amongſt them, which prevents them from being particular in the Execution of their Offices. All now hoped for is, that Things being in a more quiet State than they were, the violent Temper of the People will abate in a little Time, and their Minds be more compoſed, when the Magiſtrates may do their Duty with leſs Fear of becoming obnoxious to the People; the Town has been under a kind of Democratical Deſpotiſm for a conſiderable Time, and it has not been ſafe for People to act, or ſpeak contrary to the Sentiments of the ruling Demagogues; and ſurpriſing as it may appear, thoſe Fears are not yet annihilated.

"If it is aſked, why the Governor does not turn all the Juſtices of Peace out of Commiſſion, and put others in, who will do their Duty? It is anſwered, that the Governor can neither appoint Juſtices, or turn them out, but by Conſent of Council; and that the Council oppoſes every Thing propoſed by the Governor, for the Service of Government, that is unpopular.

"From what has been ſaid, your Lordſhip will conclude, that there is no Government in *Boſton*, there is in Truth very little at preſent, and the Conſtitution of this Province leans ſo much to the Side of Democracy, that the Governor has not the Power to remedy the Diſorders which happen in it.

I have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect,
Regard and Eſteem, my Lord, your Lordſhip's
moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,
THO. GAGE."

LONDON, *February* 28.

SOME Letters from Conſtantinople mention, that the Grand Signior has declared his Intention of commanding in Perſon the grand Ottoman Army this Summer, againſt the Ruſſians.

Mr. Wilkes's Friends are very ſanguine with Reſpect to the Subſcription which was opened to ſupport him at the London Tavern; and ſome go ſo far as to ſay, that it will amount to near 40,000l. in the Courſe of next Week.

They write from Utrecht of Feb. 16, That on the 10th of that Month, a Hundred Men of the Troops of the Elector Palatine, which had blockaded Aix-la-Chapelle, preſented themſelves before one of the Gates of that City, which were all ſhut, and the Guards whereof had been doubled. An Officer of the Corps demanded a Conference with the Burgomaſters, which being granted, he was conducted to the Town-Houſe. Soon after the ſame Officer, accompanied by one of the City-Secretaries, returned and left the City, which was done Three or Four Times over, without their being able to agree on the Articles of Capitulation. At laſt the City was again ſummoned to ſurrender, but in vain. On this a Body of Troops forced one of the Gates with Hatchets, and for their greater Security, poſted there ſome Cannon. But this Precaution was unneceſſary, the beſieged having retired with great Precipitation to the Town-Houſe, to inform the Magiſtrates the Enemy was already in the City. In the mean Time the Palatine Soldiers poſſeſſed themſelves of the Mint, where they found ſeveral Inſtruments, which they made uſe of in forcing open the reſt of the Gates, in order to let in all their Troops. This being effected, the whole Corps drew up in the Market-Place, from which Guards were ſent off to the principal Poſts. Afterwards they publiſhed a Manifeſto, then quartered themſelves upon the Magiſtrates, to the Number of Forty or Fifty in a Houſe, leaving the Town People free from any Charge.

ST. JAMES's, *March* 22.

This Day a moſt numerous Body of the Merchants, Traders, and other principal Inhabitants of the City of London, waited on his Majeſty, and being introduced by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, they preſented the following Addreſs:

To the KING's moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

Moſt gracious Sovereign;

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and other principal Inhabitants of your City of London, truly ſenſible, that it has been your Majeſty's conſtant Care and principal Object, ſince you aſcended the Throne of your illuſtrious Anceſtors, to ſecure to your People the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, inviolable, and to make them happy, and flouriſhing under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Government, beg Leave to profeſs our ſteady Loyalty, and Duty to your Majeſty, and our firm Reſolution to exert our utmoſt Power in ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of your Majeſty's Crown, in preſerving the Safety, Peace, and Tranquility of your Majeſty's Realms, in maintaining public Credit, and promoting Commerce, for the Benefit of your Subjects throughout your Dominions.

And we beg Leave to expreſs our Concern and Abhorrence of every Attempt to ſpread Sedition, to inflame the Minds, and alienate the Affections of a free and loyal People, from the beſt of Kings, and his Government, which, we apprehend, has of late been encouraged, without the leaſt Shadow of Foundation, by ſome few ill-deſigning Perſons, to anſwer ſiniſter and ſelfiſh Purpoſes.

And we moſt ſincerely pray Almighty GOD, that your Majeſty's great and bright Example of Piety, Goodneſs, and Clemency, may operate ſo effectually upon the Minds of your People, as to ſuppreſs that Spirit of Licentiouſneſs, Profaneneſs, and Irreligion, which has been induſtriouſly propagated, to delude the unwary to their own Deſtruction; and that the ſame good Providence will grant your Majeſty a long and happy Reign over a dutiful and loyal People, and bleſs your Endeavours with Succeſs, in a firm and permanent Eſtabliſhment of our moſt excellent Conſtitution, which is not only admired, but envied by all foreign Nations.

To which ADDRESS his MAJESTY was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious ANSWER.

THE juſt Senſe you entertain of my Deſire to ſecure to my People the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and the ſtrong Aſſurances you give me of your Reſolution to ſupport the Dignity of my Crown, to preſerve Peace among my Subjects, to maintain public Credit, and to promote Commerce, afford me the greateſt Satisfaction; as well as your Abhorrence of that inflammatory Spirit of Sedition, which it has been the Buſineſs of artful and ſpecious Miſrepreſentation to propagate.

The warm Wiſhes you expreſs for the Stability and Permanence of this happy Conſtitution, and the Intereſt you take in my Proſperity, will always deſerve my Favour and Protection.

They were all moſt graciouſly received, and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

March 23. The Houſe of Peers is adjourned to the 6th, and the Houſe of Commons to the 4th of April. A great Number of Bills have received the Royal Aſſent:——Among which is, The Bill to puniſh Mutiny and Deſertion in the Colonies, and for providing Quarters for his Majeſty's Troops in the ſaid Colonies.——[We hear this is a new Act which was propoſed by a Friend of the Colonies, and concurred in by the Secretary of War.]

Yeſterday at Noon, a great Number of the moſt opulent Merchants, &c. of this City, ſet out from the Royal Exchange, in their Carriages, in order to preſent an Addreſs to his Majeſty; attended by the City Marſhal, and about a Dozen Conſtables; before they got to Cheapſide the Mob ſhewed them many Marks of their Reſentment, hiſſing, groaning, throwing Dirt, &c. but when they arrived near St. Dunſtan's Church, in Fleet-Street, the Multitude grew quite outrageous, broke the Windows and Pannels of ſeveral Chariots, by throwing of Stones, Dirt, and Rubbiſh into them; and diſpatched a Party to ſhut the Gates at Temple-Bar, on which the Cavalcade was obliged to ſtop. Mr. Cook, the City Marſhal, and his Attendants, going to open the Gates, were very ſeverely treated; Mr. Cook's Cloaths were torn off his Back, and his Head cut in Two Places, and he was obliged to take Shelter in the Tavern, the Corner of Sheer-Lane. The Populace then attacked the Gentlemen in their Carriages; Mr. Boehem, Mr. Mullman, Mr. Anderſon, Mr. Watkins, and many other Gentlemen were covered with Dirt, and obliged to take Shelter in Nando's Coffee-Houſe. Some of the Coaches then drove up Chancery-Lane, Fetter-Lane, and Shoe-Lane; but the greateſt Part of the Gentlemen, finding it impoſſible to proceed, returned home. The Addreſs, however, did, at length, reach St. James's, but the Mob threw Dirt at the Gentlemen as they got out of their Carriages at St. James's Gate. A Hearſe with Two white Horſes and Two black, joined in the Train at Exeter-Change, and followed all the Way to St. James's. On one Side of the Hearſe was hung a Cloth, on which was very ſtrikingly painted a Repreſentation of the Soldiers firing at young Mr. Allen in St. George's Fields; on the other Side, that of ſeveral Chairmen ſtriking Mr. Clark over the Head at Brentford. The Hearſe ſtopped at Charlton-Houſe, then at Cumberland-Houſe, and afterwards at Lord Weymouth's.

An Attempt was made to drive the Hearſe into the Court-Yard in St. James's, in Conſequence of which a great Tumult enſued, whereupon the Riot Act was read by Lord Talbot, and the Mob was deſired to diſperſe, but without Effect, and ſome of them broke the Wand in Lord Talbot's Hand, and then gave him a violent Blow on the Side of his Head.

Joſeph Watkins, jun. Eſq; delivered the Addreſs to his Majeſty, which was graciouſly received. It was ſigned by above one Thouſand principal Merchants and Traders of this City.

The Glaſſes of the Duke of Kingſton's Chariot were broke by the Mob at St. James's; the riotous Proceedings ſtill increaſing, and likely to prove extremely outrageous, the Horſe-Guards were obliged to be ſent for, which proved the only effectual Remedy to ſuppreſs ſuch licentious Behaviour, and made a total Diſperſion of the Mob: Seventeen of the Rioters were taken into Cuſtody, and were carried before Sir John Fielding, to be dealt with according to Law.

March 24. The Number of Gentlemen who ſet out with the Addreſs were about 600, and only between 120 and 130 reached St. James's, whoſe Carriages were covered with Dirt and much damaged.

The Rage of the Mob was ſcarce ever known to laſt ſo long as it did on Wedneſday, there being ſcarce any Abatement of their Fury from Cheapſide, 'til they were diſperſed by the Horſe-Guards at St. James's.

Yeſterday Morning his Majeſty's Proclamation for the ſuppreſſing of Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Aſſemblies, was read, and ſtuck up at the Royal Exchange, Whitehall, and in other public Places in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter.

NEWPORT, *May* 1.

Extract of a Letter from London, by a Veſſel which left London after the 16th of March.

"——I have attended the Houſe of Lords and Commons very cloſely; could always get into either by the Influence of a Friend,——and have been introduced to ſeveral of the Nobility, upon American Affairs; who were Friends to America. L—d H—— has a— Share of Underſtanding, is very poſitive, and ſaid in the Houſe of L—ds, the Acts were totally anti-commercial, and againſt the Intereſt of Trade in general; but at the ſame Time it was dangerous to repeal them. He was very angry about the *Circular Letter*, ſaid it was calculated by that Otis, and his Party, to ſet all the Colonies in a Flame, and believed in his Soul it would have that Effect, and if it ſhould, it would ruin both Countries; and further, if he could have foreſeen the Difficulties which had riſen, he would never have accepted the Place he was in.——He really appeared to be faſt aground.——And at preſent all the M-n-ſt-y are in great Confuſion, as they find the other Governments pay no Regard to their dictatorial Letters, but adhere to the Circular Letter from Boſton, in Conſequence of which the Governors have diſſolved many of the Aſſemblies—The Storm is gathering very faſt about the M—try— the Nation calls loudly for a Change—they begin to feel the Effects of Non-Importation—All the City Members are for the Colonies and Rockingham Intereſt. The Principal of the Houſe of Lords for us, are, Richmond, Rockingham, Shelburne, &c.——If the Colonies prove ſteady and firm, the late Acts will be repealed.—The Board of Commiſſioners will *fall*.—You will ſee ſome of G——r B——d's Letters, copied from the Table of the Houſe of C——ns, which muſt make him infamous in the Eyes of every honeſt Man.——It is thought he will not tarry long in Boſton after the Publication of his Papers now before the C——ns.——All the beſt Speaker sin the Houſe of C——ns were in Favour of the Colonies, viz. Burke, Beckford, Barre, Wedderburn, Dowdeſwell, Sir G. Saville, and many others: On the other Side Lord North, Chancellor, Attorney, and Solicitor-General, &c."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 21.

Some Time ago the Gentlemen of Weſtmoreland, by Subſcription, ordered a Portrait of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham from home, to be put up in their Court-Houſe. His Lordſhip ſat for the Picture. It is now arrived; and eſteemed a maſterly Performance, and was drawn by Mr. Charles Peale, a Native of Maryland, who was formerly Apprentice to a Saddler, at Annapolis; but his natural Talent for, and great Inclination to the Pencil, being made known, he was ſent home by a Number of Gentlemen, at their own Expence, to perfect himſelf in the Art he diſcovered ſo great a Genius for. This Piece is as large as the Life: his Lordſhip is repreſented in the Habit and Attitude of a Roman Orator, in the Forum; his Right Arm extended, and naked to the Elbow; his Left hangs down, and holds Magna Charta. His Countenance is animated with a Glow of Fire and Expreſſion, and he ſeems to wait for a Reply to what he had juſt ſaid. The Likeneſs is ſaid to be very ſtriking, but quite unlike the Prints we have hitherto had of his Lordſhip. Near him ſtands an Altar, which is ſupported by the Buſts of Sidney and Hampden, the latter with a Garland over his Head, and on the Altar the Flame of Liberty brightly burning: The Palace of Weſtminſter, and the Window through which King Charles I. was led to the Block, appear on the back Ground; and a little nigher, Britannia, with the Cap of Liberty, treading on the American Addreſſes, the Congreſs at New-York, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 18.

Arrived from LONDON, ſince our laſt, the Captains MANYARD and FROST, who brought no later Intelligence than we have had from the Northward.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his Friend in this Province, dated Feb.* 15, 1769.

"You will no Doubt before your Receipt of this have been fully informed of the Reſolutions of Parliament in regard to *America*, and that you have very little Favour to expect whilſt the preſent Miniſtry are at the Helm. A little Time may probably produce a Change in the political Machine; 'til when, a cool, temperate, and ſteady Conduct, a ſtrict Oeconomy, and great Induſtry, together with the firmeſt Union, will avail you much, as they will not only demonſtrate to your Enemies how much their own Welfare depends upon the Preſervation of

your Affections, but convince them of the Folly, as well as Futility, of every Attempt to oppreſs you.

" By ſome of the public Prints lately received from your Parts, I find Religion brought at laſt into the Diſpute, in order, no Doubt, either to promote, or encreaſe your Diviſions, in conformity to the trite Adage, *Divide & Impera*; for what other End can Men poſſibly aim at by the Introduction of religious Controverſy at this Juncture. Believe me, my Friend, there are few Provinces amongſt you where an *Æſchines* may not be found. The Anſwer of the *Delphian* Oracle to *Philip* of *Macedon* is, on this Occaſion, worthy of Obſervation. *Make Coin thy Weapon, and thou'lt conquer all.* The Succeſs anſwered his Expectation, for by bribing their Orators to promote their Diviſions, *Greece* may be ſaid more properly to have been bought, than conquer'd. How diſgraceful to the Authors are ſuch Diſputes at this alarming Criſis, and how little do theſe Men imitate the Conduct of *Themiſtocles* and *Ariſtides* before the Battle of *Salamin*, who, tho' at the greateſt perſonal Enmity with each other, when the Liberties of their Country were in ſuch imminent Danger, became immediately reconcil'd, and nobly ſacrificed their private Reſentment to the Public Good.

" It gives me Concern too to find, from ſome late Exportations from hence, the leaſt Deſign of one Province taking any ungenerous Advantage of the Diſtreſſes of another, and furniſhing thereby an Example, which if follow'd by others, might be fatal to the Liberties of all *America*. What have thoſe Men to anſwer for, who wou'd run the Riſk of ſacrificing, not only the Welfare of themſelves and Children, but of even Millions yet unborn, for the momentary Gratification of their own ſelfiſh and ſordid Paſſions? Let not this however betray you into any future unſeaſonable Diſtruſt, ſo as to thwart the general Good, ſince it is your own Faults if you are not all happy, and which Nothing but your Diſunion and the moſt imprudent Meaſures can prevent; and I ſtill hope that the prophetic Spirit of thoſe Perſons who have foretold your Deſtruction from the Schiſm that will prevail in the mercantile Body, will be ſoon put to Silence. The noble Sacrifice this reſpectable Body of Men ſo readily made in the Affair of the Stamp-Act is a ſufficient Proof of their Public Virtue, and as their Conduct upon that Occaſion was crowned with all the Succeſs they cou'd have wiſhed, there is little Reaſon to apprehend they will at preſent adopt any other.

" But whatever may be the future Proceedings of the Merchants with you, the People ought to enter immediately into the ſtricteſt Aſſociations for the Encouragement of Oeconomy and Induſtry, to diſcourage by every lawful Means in their Power the Importation of *European* Manufactures, and to diſtinguiſh with —— thoſe Perſons who wou'd endeavour to derive private Advantages from public Calamity, either by advancing the Prices of their Commodities, or by a Continuance of their Imports. Theſe Aſſociations too, in order to be effectual, ought to extend to the Importations of one Province into another, reſpecting the particular Species of Goods to be enumerated, for Reaſons too obvious to need mentioning.

" At the ſame Time likewiſe you make a Sacrifice of your own Pride and Vanity, by appearing as much as poſſible in homeſpun Manufacture, there ſeems a Neceſſity of inſpiring the ſofter Sex with an equal Spirit of Patriotiſm, by making them fully ſenſible what they owe on this Occaſion to their Country, themſelves, and their Children, and by laying before them the many Examples of heroic Virtue and Magnanimity recorded of their Sex by Hiſtorians in all Ages. It ſeems indeed ſomewhat ſurpriſing, that whilſt our Heroines of this Iſland are diſplaying their Love of Liberty by the moſt generous Subſcriptions to the Aſſiſtance of that illuſtrious Stranger *Paoli*, ſo little of the ſame Spirit appears in the Fair in *America*, where every virtuous and generous Motive that ought to engage the Attention of the human Heart, calls for their utmoſt Aſſiſtance. We find at preſent very little Alteration in the Demand for Tea, Silks, Ribbons, Lace, and every other expenſive Article of Female Vanity, tho' that for the coarſeſt Woollens ſeems conſiderably abated. My Concern for a People whom I have long known, and whoſe Loyalty to the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* hath never yet been tainted, increaſes my Anxiety for your Welfare; and there is little Reaſon to doubt of your obtaining a full Redreſs of all your Grievances by an Adoption of prudent Meaſures, and avoiding every kind of Riot and Tumult, by a due Support of, and Obedience to the Civil Power, and by maintaining with a decent and manly Firmneſs thoſe civil and religious Rights deliver'd down to you by your Fore-Fathers, and of which you are only the Depoſitaries, or Truſtees of, to Poſterity."

" Be as one Man,——Concord Succeſs inſures—
" There's not an honeſt Heart but what is yours."

The SPEECH *of his* EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame, to the General Aſſembly, convened at the Capitol on Monday the 8th Day of May*, 1769.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

THE King having been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me to the high Office of his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of this his antient and loyal Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, I loſt no Time in repairing to my Government, in order to enter as ſoon as poſſible upon the Execution of the important Truſt committed to my Charge; and give me Leave to aſſure you, that it is with the greateſt Satisfaction, I have now, in Obedience to his Majeſty's Command, the Honour to meet you in General Aſſembly.

You, Gentlemen, who know intimately the true Intereſts of the Colony, are the beſt Judges of the Meaſures neceſſary to be purſued for its Advantage and Proſperity; and the frequent Experience his Majeſty has had of your Zeal and Wiſdom, leaves no Room in the Royal Breaſt to doubt that you will give me all ſuch Advice and Aſſiſtance as may enable me to promote and render permanent the Happineſs of *Virginia*; a ſteady Purſuit of which is the firſt and great Command of my Royal Maſter, who entertains the moſt paternal Affection for all his Subjects in every Part of his Dominions, however remote from the Seat of his Empire, and makes the general Happineſs of them all equally the Object of his Royal Care and Attention.

For my own Part, however conſcious I may be of Want of Ability, I ſhall not doubt, through your Counſel and Support, to be enabled to do my Duty as becomes a faithful Servant to the beſt of Sovereigns, and a moſt ſincere Friend to the Welfare of this Colony. It is to theſe Principles I am to truſt for Succeſs in my Adminiſtration, and I hope by my Actions to merit your Confidence and Affection.

It is with great Satisfaction I have the Honour to acquaint you, that her Majeſty was laſt *November* happily delivered of a Princeſs, and that both are well.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I HAVE nothing to aſk, but that you conſider well, and follow exactly, without Paſſion or Prejudice, the real Intereſts of thoſe you have the Honour to repreſent; they are moſt certainly conſiſtent with the Proſperity of *Great-Britain*, and ſo they will for ever be found, when purſued with Temper and Moderation.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

IT is a peculiar Felicity to me, and a great Addition to the many Honours I have received from my Royal Maſter, that I have it in Command from his Majeſty to declare and communicate, what will be ſo honourable to this Colony, and muſt therefore be ſo agreeable to you, his gracious Intention, that for the future his Chief Governors of *Virginia* ſhall reſide within their Government.

To his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the COUNCIL of this his moſt antient Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, now met in General Aſſembly, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your kind and affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion.

And as every Event that adds to the domeſtic Happineſs of the beſt of Sovereigns, muſt give the ſincereſt Joy to all his Subjects, we beg Leave to rejoice with your Lordſhip on the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princeſs.

Our Minds are filled with the moſt lively Sentiments of Gratitude to his Majeſty, for his great Goodneſs in appointing a Governor in Chief to reſide among us.

The Arrival of your Lordſhip in that Capacity has diffuſed a general Joy through the whole Country; and we flatter ourſelves, from your Lordſhip's Experience, and great Knowledge in the true Principles of Government, that when the Annals of theſe Times ſhall be handed down to Poſterity, they will here begin a new Æra; your Lordſhip's Adminiſtration will be diſtinguiſhed by the Love of Order, the ſteady and impartial Diſtribution of Juſtice, and the Conſtitution will be fixed on the ſolid Baſis of public Liberty.

Permit us, my Lord, to indulge this pleaſing Hope, and to aſſure your Excellency, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, of our unſhaken Fidelity to his Majeſty, and our firm Attachment to his ſacred Perſon and Government; on the Support of which, we are fully convinced, the Safety and Proſperity of this Colony will entirely depend.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN of the COUNCIL,

IT is impoſſible to be more pleaſed and obliged than I am by every Word in your moſt affectionate Addreſs.

I rejoice in your Ideas; and will report to my Royal Maſter, that his Council of Virginia *will yield to none of his Subjects, in Loyalty and Devotion to his ſacred Perſon and Government.*

Annapolis, May 9, 1769.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST or STOLEN from the Houſe of Mrs. *Sarah Bullen*, during the Races, a plain Silver WATCH, with a Silver chaſed Face, and a Steel Chain, to which was a ſmall blue Seal, and a Braſs Key, (the Maker's Name and Number unknown) Whoever brings the ſaid Watch to *Benjamin Mackall*, 4th, at Mrs. *Sarah Bullen*'s, ſhall receive the above Reward, and no Queſtions aſked.

May 1ſt, 1769.

THE Subſcriber deſires all Perſons who have any Demands againſt him, to meet him on the ſecond Monday in *Auguſt*, at *Piſcataway-Town*, where they will be thankfully paid; on the Second Tueſday, at *Port-Tobacco*, in *Charles* County; and the Third Monday, at *Alexandria*, in *Fairfax* County, *Virginia*. Likewiſe, all thoſe that are indebted to him, are deſired to pay on thoſe Days, as nothing but Death will prevent his Attendance.

JOHN POSEY.

Boſton, April 14, 1769.

THE Honourable the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, obſerving that Ships and Veſſels frequently incur Forfeitures, and their Owners become ſubject to heavy Penalties, thro' the Miſconduct or Negligence of the Maſters and Seamen; and particularly by the Maſters not making true Reports of their Cargoes, which they ſometimes pretend they are not able to do, from the Manner that they take in their Loading at Foreign Ports: And at other Times they pretend that the Seamen take on board private Ventures, and ſecrete the ſame from their Knowledge, ſo as to be landed clandeſtinely upon their Arrival without Payment of Duty.

And ſeveral Ships and Veſſels ſeized for the Commiſſion of Offences of this kind having been releaſed in Conſequence of ſuch Repreſentations from the Owners: The Commiſſioners think it neceſſary to advertiſe, for the Information of all Perſons whom it may concern, That upon the Detection and Diſcovery of any ſuch Offences in future, the ſame will be proſecuted as the Law directs; ſo that it behoves the Owners to ſuppreſs the Cuſtom of ſuffering the Seamen to take in private Ventures; and alſo to admoniſh the Maſters to be punctual in taking an Account of their Cargoes, and to pay a ſtrict Regard to their Oaths in reporting the ſame, as well at the Ports of their firſt Arrival, as the Ports of Entry in *North-America*. *By Order of the Commiſſioners,*

ROBERT REEVES, Secretary.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. DARBY.

On TUESDAY, the 23d of MAY,

Will be preſented, the celebrated COMEDY *of* THE

WAY TO KEEP HIM.

To which will be added, a FARCE, *call'd,*

THE MOCK DOCTOR.

The Ladies and Gentlemen who chooſe to honour Mr. DARBY with their Company at the Repreſentation of the above COMEDY, may be aſſured of each Performer's being PERFECT in their Parts.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MRS. PARKER.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Inſtant,

Will be performed, the TRAGEDY *of the*

EARL OF ESSEX.

With a Muſical ENTERTAINMENT, *called,* THE

CHAPLET.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MRS. JONES.

On TUESDAY, the 30th of MAY,

Will be preſented, a COMEDY, (never perform'd here) *call'd,*

SHE WOU'D, AND SHE WOU'D NOT;

OR, THE

KIND IMPOSTOR.

With a FARCE, *and other* Entertainments, *which will be expreſſed in the Bills of the Day.*

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MRS. WALKER.

On SATURDAY, the 3d of JUNE,

Will be preſented, a TRAGEDY, *call'd,*

THEODOSIUS;

OR, THE

FORCE OF LOVE.

To which will be added, a Comedy *of Three Acts, call'd*

CATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Taken from SHAKESPEARE'S *taming of the* SHREW——*With Alterations and Additions, by* David Garrick, *Eſq;*

Baltimore-Town, May 15, 1769.

THE Subſcriber having full Power to ſettle Accounts with all ſuch Perſons as are indebted to *John Stewart*, and *John Stewart* and *Campbell*, of *London*, Merchants, for Balances due on Accounts Current, for Dealings with Capt. *Alexander Stewart*, and *Stewart* and *Lux*, for Servants, and with Mr. *William Lux*, for Goods ſold at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, gives this public Notice, once for all, that Suits will be commenced on all Accounts that remain open at the End of Six Weeks, from the Date hereof.——I, or Mr. *Walter Dent*, for me, will give conſtant Attendance at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, for the Purpoſe of ſettling the Accounts. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *St. Mary's* County, near *Leonard-Town*, the 24th Day of *March* laſt, a likely Country-born Negro Man, named JACOB, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, 21 Years of Age, is of a ſmiling Countenance, and ſtutters a little ſometimes: He has lived in *Baltimore* County for Four Years paſt, and it is ſuppoſed he will make up towards *Baltimore*, or *Frederick* County, as he has ſome Relations at Mr. *Bennett Neal*'s, in *Frederick*: Had on a Fearnothing Jacket, of Two Colours, a blue double-breaſted Under-Jacket, Cotton Breeches, Tow Shirt, Country Shoes and Stockings, a Felt Hat, and brown Wig.

Whoever takes up ſaid Slave, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive Eight Dollars Reward, paid by

PHILIP COMBS.

SUPPLEMENT to the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1769. (N°. 1236.)

April 7, 1769.

RAN away from the *Elk-Ridge* Furnace, a Convict Servant Man, named WILLIAM SNOW, about Forty Years of Age, near Five Feet Four Inches high, has long brown Hair, a down look, a long Hawk-Bill Nose, is whining or plaintive, and slow in his Speech: Had on and took with him, an old Felt Hat, old Cotton Jacket, one new under ditto, without Sleeves; Four Osnabrig Shirts, a Pair of Cotton Breeches, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, and old coarse Shoes.——Whoever apprehends said Runaway, and brings him home, shall have, if taken Ten Miles from said Furnace, Twenty-five Shillings; if Twenty Miles, Forty Shillings; if Forty Miles, Three Pounds; and, if out of the Province of *Maryland*, Five Pounds Reward, paid by

(w3) CALEB DORSEY

To be sold, by Public Vendue, on the Premises, on Monday *the 5th Day of* June *next, pursuant to the Will of* Cornelius Daily, *late of* Talbot *County, deceased,*

PART of a Tract of Land, lying in the County aforesaid, and on *Tuckahoe* Creek, called, HAMPTON, supposed to contain 50 Acres; and Part of one other Tract of Land, called, RICH-RANGE, containing 50 Acres, adjoining the aforesaid Tract.

(3w) GILES HICKS, Executor.

George-Town, Frederick County, *April* 10, 1769.

ON Tuesday, the 30th of *May* next, will be run for, near this Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS CURRENCY, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best Two of Three Heats, (Two Miles each Heat) If rising Four Years old, every Horse, &c. to carry Eight Stone Four Pounds, Bridle and Saddle included; Five Years Nine Stone. Six Years old, Nine Stone, Eight Pounds; and, Aged, Ten Stone.——One the Day following, will be run for, the *Remainder of the Subscription Money*, and *each Day's Entrance*, free, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the winning Horse the preceding Day only excepted.) Every Horse, of 14 Hands high, to carry Eight Stone, Four Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included; and to rise, or fall, according to the Rules of Raceing. The Horses to be entered the preceding Day of each Race, with Messrs. *Joseph Belt*, *John Orme*, or *Cornelius Davise* Three Horses to start for each Day's Purse, or no Race.——Those who enter for the first Day's Race, are to leave satisfactory Vouchers for his, or her Age, and to pay 25*s.* Entrance.—Those, for the Second, to pay 15*s.* Entrance.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise; and, if the Weather proves very bad, they are at Liberty to put off the Race 'til next Day.

WHEREAS the Partnership lately subsisting between the Subscribers, is now dissolved, all Persons indebted to them, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs. PINKNEY & M'HARD.

N. B. They have Goods to the Amount of about Three Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling, remaining on Hand, tolerably well assorted, which they will dispose of, on very reasonable Terms, for ready Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit, on giving Security, if required. *P. & M'H.*

WILL cover this Season, at Mr. *Ely Dorsey*'s, on *Elk-Ridge*, a very fine DRAY HORSE, imported from *England* last Summer, by Mr. *Gough*. He is full Seventeen Hands high, and well made in Proportion. As he was imported for no other Motive, than to improve the Breed of draught Horses in this Province, he will cover at Forty Shillings the Season.——Good Pasturage for Mares, at a moderate Price. (4w)

Virginia, April 18, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, in *Loudoun* County, about Five Miles from *Leesburg*, on the main Road that leads from *Pensylvania* to *Carolina*, containing 429 Acres, well watered and timbered, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, with Two Rooms on a Floor, and a Stone Chimney, with a Fire-Place in each Room; a Cellar, the same Bigness of the House, walled with Stone; a good Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney; Meat-House; Diary; Corn-House; Negro-Quarter; and an extraordinary good Barn, 54 by 24 Feet, with a Threshing Floor, 24 Feet Square. There is upwards of 100 Acres of Land clear'd, all fresh and good; Eight Acres of Meadow made, all under a good new Fence, and much more Land very suitable for making good Meadow.——Also a Lot in *Leesburg*, with a Brick-House, Two Story high, and all Conveniencies for keeping a Tavern, or Store, in the most public Part of the said Town; and about Eight Acres of good Meadow adjoining the said Town; all which can be overflowed with a good Stream running through it, already ditched, and under a good Fence. The Terms of Sale may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, living on the said Lot, in the Town of *Leesburg*. Time will be given for Payment.

CRAVIN PEYTON.

Alexandria, April 25, 1769.

ISAAC PIERCE, Junior,

BLOCK and PUMPMAKER from BOSTON, has lately settled in *Alexandria*, and proposes carrying on his Trade——Any Gentleman that will favour him with their Custom, may depend on being supplied with Punctuality, and on the most reasonable Terms. He has a good Assortment of Blocks now on Hand.

Pig-Point, *March* 21, 1769.

THE Subscriber intending for ENGLAND, in the Fall, desires all Persons indebted to him above Twelve Months, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to discharge their respective Balances, immediately; and those that have Claims against him, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled.——He likewise hopes, those who have favoured FORSTER, and LEEKE, with their Custom, at *Pig-Point*, will be prepared to settle their Accounts, by the last of *July* next, at farthest, as that is the utmost Indulgence that can be given. RALPH FORSTER.

THIS is to informthe Public, that I have rented the House and Ferry of Mr. *William Brown*, at *London-Town*, and am provided with good Beds, Liquors, Pasturage, best Hay and Oats.——Those Gentlemen who chooseto favour me with their Custom, shall be kindly entertained, by

Their humble Servant,

(3w) PRINDOWELL ALLEIN.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 21st of June *next, at the House of* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, Frederick *County, the following* LANDS, *all lying in* Frederick *County*, viz.

DEAR-BOUGHT, lying on a Draft of *Anti-Eatem*, near the Head of a Spring, at *Thomas Anderson*'s old Place, containing 500 Acres.

PARTNERSHIP, lying on the West Side of *Monocasy*, below the Upper Ford, containing 285 Acres.

BRENTFORD, lying on the West Side of the Road leading from *Conococheague* to *Frederick-Town*, containing 35 Acres.

PINEY-HILL, lying about Eight Miles above the Mouth of *Conococheague*, on the East Side of *Lick-Run*, near *Potowmack* River, containing 86 Acres.

The Terms and Conditions will be made known at the Day of Sale.——Any Person wanting to purchase, may be informed of the Title, by applying to *James Dick*, in *Annapolis*, or *John Cary*, in *Frederick-Town*.

Piscataway, April 15, 1769.

To be SOLD, in large, or small Quantities, as may best suit the Purchasers,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Frederick* County, between the Small and Large *Tomoloway* Creeks, containing about 3500 Acres, called CALEDONIA. Likewise one other Tract, adjoining, called HAWKINS's RICH LAND, containing about 450 Acres. The Soil is rich, and the Land as level as common, in that Part of the Country, is well watered, and has several small Plantations on it.——The Purchaser or Purchasers, may have 3 or 4 Years Credit, on paying One Third of the Purchase-Money down, and giving Bond with Security, for the Remainder. For further Particulars apply to Mr. *Charles Beatty*, in *Frederick-Town*, or (tf) GEO. FRA'. HAWKINS.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 20, 1769.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that, on Monday Evening, the 17th of this Instant, *April*, the House of *Alexander M'Mechan*, of *Baltimore-Town*, Merchant, was robbed of Four Bundles of Money, containing One Hundred Pounds Currency each: One Bundle of Money, containing One Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds Nine Shillings Currency, and Two or Three Bundles of Papers, to the great Damage of him, the said *Alexander M'Mechan*, which said Money, amounting to Five Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds Nine Shillings Currency, and Papers, were stolen from out of a Chest, that stood in a Chamber of him, the said *Alexander M'Mechan*, (in which he usually put his Money) between the Hours of Eight and Ten, in the Night, he being then from home, by some Person or Persons, unknown.——His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice, the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them, (the Principal only excepted) who shall discover his, or her Accomplice, or Accomplices, in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended, and convicted therof.

Signed by Order,

U. SCOTT, Cl. Co.

AND, as a further Encouragement; the Subscriber doth promise a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person, or Persons, concerned in the above mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

ALEXANDER M'MECHAN.

March 31, 1769.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 5th Day of June, *on the Premises,*

PART of a Tract of LAND, called KNAVE's DISAPPOINTMENT, adjoining to *George-Town*, on *Potowmack* River, containing about 210 Acres, on which is a good Dwelling-House, at present in the Occupation of Mr. *Cornelius Davis*: Also a Water-side Lot in the said Town, adjoining the Subscriber's. For Title and Terms, apply to STEPHEN WEST.

*** I have several valuable Tracts of Land in *Maryland* and *Virginia*, to sell, rent or lease. (w6)

JOHN BOYD

(*Having already received, and expecting, in the first* London *Vessels, an additional* SUPPLY) *continues to sell, on the lowest Terms, at his Medicinal STORE, in* Baltimore-Town,

FRESH Drugs and Medicines, of every Kind,
Lintseed Oil, and Paints of all Sorts.
All the best Quack, commonly called Patent Medicines.
Hill's, *Ward's*, *Schomberg's*, *Greenough's*, &c's Nostrums.
Imperial Tincture for the Tooth-Ach—infallible——
And those celebrated Fever and Ague Pills, which, for the surprising Number of Cures they have performed, are called Specific.
Medicine-Chests of any Price, for Masters of Vessels, Iron-Works, Negro-Quarters, and private Families, remote from Doctors, and any Gentleman choosing to inoculate their Negroes, may have added to the Chest, Preparatory Medicines for that Purpose, put up in Doses, proper for any Age, with full and easy Directions to perform the Operation, and manage the Patient thro' every Stage of the Disorder.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the POLLY, *Capt.* JOHN KILTY, *and to be sold, by Wholesale, or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, by the Subscriber, in* ANNAPOLIS,

AN Assortment of EUROPEAN, and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to both Seasons.——He has likewise a Quantity of JESUIT's Bark, in Two and Three Pound Bottles, and a Parcel of Thread and Cotton Stockings, which he will sell at a low Advance. (6w) THOMAS HALL.

*** A considerable Difference will be made in the Prices of Goods, to those who pay ready Cash.

Annapolis, April 19, 1769.

CARRIED away by Mistake, from the Subscriber's House, last Whitsun-Monday, or Tuesday, a Superfine blue Drab close-bodied Great-Coat, bound round the Edges and Buttonholes, and left in Lieu of it a thick blue Drab Great Coat, of the same make with the one above discribed. The Person who made the Mistake, is desired to come for his own, and return the other. (3w) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

April 21, 1769.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Charles Digges*, late of *Prince-George*'s County Merchant, deceased, either on his private Account, or on Account of his Partnership with Mr. *Thomas Philpot*, are hereby desired to discharge the same; and likewise all Persons, that have any Claims against the aforesaid Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted. GEORGE DIGGES, } Administrators.
(6w) FRANK LEEKE, }

April 16, 1769.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on Sunday Night, the 2d Instant, from the Subscriber, living on *Fell*'s Point, *Baltimore* County, the Four following Indented Servant Men, *viz.*

JOHN EVANS, an *Englishman*, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 28 or 30 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and wears a light coloured Wig: Had on and took with him, an old light blue Cloth Surtout, a strip'd Linsey Under-Jacket, old Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and Brass Buckles.

JOHN BARBER, an *Englishman*, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, 26 or 28 Years of Age, stout made, of a dark Complexion, wears his own strait black Hair, and has a very down Look: Had on and took with him, a good Broad-Cloth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, of a Claret, or rather Pompadour Colour, an old blue out-side Jacket, a white Flannel Under ditto, old Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes.—— He, and *Evans*, are both Sawyers by Trade, and took with them a Whip-Saw.

HENRY WILLIAMS, an *Englishman*, by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 36 Years of Age, a slim made Fellow, and wears his own short brown Hair: Had on and took with him, a mix'd grey Bearskin Surtout, an old blue Jacket, a strip'd Linsey Under ditto, Claret colour'd Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes.

WILLIAM ADAIR, a *Scotchman*, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, a stout lusty well made Fellow, a little mark'd with the Small-Pox, wears his own short brown curl'd Hair, of an easy and pleasant Address, and speaks much in the *Scotch* Dialect: Had on and took with him, a long light colour'd Outside Jacket, lined with red Flannel, a strip'd Linsey Under ditto, short white Cotton Trowsers, brown Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and Brass Buckles.

They took with them a Boat about 17 Feet Keel, with a Turpentine Coat on her Bottom, and Upper Streaks painted red, her Stem broke off short, and marked with Marking Irons on the Inside of her Stern, with the Letters B D: 'Tis likely they may change their Apparel, and forge a Pass. All Masters of Vessels are forbid harbouring or carrying them off, at their Peril.

Whoever takes up and secures said Runaways, so that their Master may get them again, shall have, if taken in the County, Twenty Shillings for each, if out of the County Thirty Shillings, and if out of the Province, the above Reward, for all, or in Proportion for either, with reasonable Charges, including what the Law allows, paid by

GEORGE WELLS.

Frederick County, *April* 4, 1769.

THE Veſtry of *All-Saints* Pariſh, having Authority to agree with Curates, to officiate in Three different Diſtricts in the ſaid Pariſh, (one of which is at preſent ſupplied) hereby give Notice, That any Clergyman of the Church of *England*, that can come well recommended, upon Application, ſhall be entitled to a Salary of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Common Money, excluſive of Perquiſites.—To prevent Diſappointments, thoſe who apply, are deſired to correſpond by Letter, to either Mr. *Thomas Bowles*, or *George Murdock*, in *Frederick-Town*, who are to notify the Receipt thereof to the Veſtry.

(tf) JOSEPH WOOD, Regiſter.

ALL Perſons who have any Accounts againſt the Eſtate of the late Dr. *Joſhua Warfield*, are deſired to bring them in; likewiſe thoſe who have open Accounts ſtanding with the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſettle the ſame. Thoſe who have it not in their Power to pay off, will have Indulgence given them, on giving their Obligation, with Security, if required. Alſo thoſe who have their Obligations ſtanding, and near out of Date, are deſired to renew the ſame immediately, otherwiſe I ſhall immediately put their Affairs into an Attorney's Hand, which will be very diſagreeable to *Their humble Servant*,

(w6) RACHEL WARFIELD, Executrix.

*** All Receipts given by Mr. *James Howard*, who will attend every Wedneſday at my Houſe, on Account of ſaid Eſtate, ſhall be good againſt me. *R. W.*

LONDON, *October* 13, 1768.

THIS is to give Notice to all whom it may concern, That I, FRANCIS BREREWOOD, of *St. Martin's* in the Fields, in the County of MIDDLESEX, Eſquire, did, by my Letter of Attorney, bearing Date, on, or about *July* the 6th. 1765, conſtitute and appoint, JOHN HUNT, of *Philadelphia*, Merchant, to be my lawful Attorney, with full Powers to ſue for, recover, and receive Poſſeſſion of, my real Eſtate, called, *The Lady's Manor*, in *Baltimore* County, in *Maryland*, deſcended to me, as Heir at Law to the ſame, and all Arrears of Rents and Profits thereof; as likewiſe, to ſue for, recover, and receive all Sums of Money, due, and owing to the perſonal Eſtate of my late Father, THOMAS BREREWOOD, ſenior, Eſquire, and my late Son WILLIAM BREREWOOD, deceaſed——NOW, It is hereby certified, that I have, this Day, revoked the ſaid Letter of Attorney, and every Article, Clauſe and Thing therein contained, and that the ſame is now utterly made void and null, which being certified before the Lord Mayor of LONDON, is recorded in the proper Office, for the Regiſter of Deeds, in *Maryland*; and is now accordingly publiſhed, that no one, who is in any Way indebted to me, may be ignorant thereof, and, that they may have no further Concern or Tranſaction with the ſaid JOHN HUNT, on my Account, as I ſhall not allow of the ſame.

Witneſs my Hand, FRA. BREREWOOD.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, in *October* laſt, from the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living near the Great Falls of *Patowmack*, a bay GELDING, about 14 Hands high, with a blaze Face, branded on the near Buttock, ЖЭ, tho' imperfect, and one, or both of his hind Feet white; he has been uſed to the Draught, is about Six Years old, and paces. Whoever delivers the ſaid Gelding to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

(w6) ARCHIBALD ORME.

March 29, 1769.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcribers, living on *Kent-Iſland*, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

EDWARD PONTING, born in *Briſtol*, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has a pert impudent Look, thin Viſage, with brown curled Hair, is by Trade a Shoemaker, and has ſome blue Marks on the Upper Part of his Hands, near the Thumbs, which are unknown: Had on, when he went away, an old bloom coloured *Wilton* Coat, ſpotted Flannel Jacket, a Pair of half worn Leather Breeches, old blue ribb'd Stockings, old Shoes, with plated Buckles, half worn Caſtor Hat, and a Check Shirt.

EVAN DAVIS, born in *Wales*, or on the Borders thereof, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, round Viſage, a ſhort Noſe, which turns up at the End, ſandy Complexion, and has ſhort curled or frizled Hair; he ſpeaks pretty good *Engliſh*, but a little in the *Welſh* Dialect, and has been bred to the Plantation Buſineſs: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, Two ſhort Jackets, the uppermoſt double breaſted, of blue coarſe Cloth, with white Metal Buttons, the other yelloviſh ſtriped Flannel, or Swanſkin, a Pair of blue Pluſh Breeches, much worn, and mended on the Knees with blue Cloth, Two Pair of Stockings, the one blue Yarn, the other white Yarn, or Cotton, a good Pair of Shoes, with broad Braſs Buckles, an Oſnabrig Shirt, and a Felt Hat almoſt new.——Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Convicts, ſo that their Maſters may get them again, ſhall receive, for each, Thirty Shillings, beſides what the Law allows, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by SAMUEL BLUNT,

(tf) JONATHAN ROBERTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber has now a very good BLACKSMITH, well acquainted with making Ploughs, Axes, *&c.* He is alſo well acquainted with the Farriers Buſineſs, as he has been much employed in that Branch at home. I have alſo Two very good WHEELWRIGHTS, one of them is well acquainted with making all Kind of Carriage-Wheels, and the other has been chiefly uſed to make all Kind of Cart-Wheels, Drays, *&c.* Thoſe Gentlemen, that will be pleaſed to favour me with their Commands, either in the Smith, or Wheelwrights Buſineſs, may depend on having their Work faithfully and well executed, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by (tf) NATHANIEL ADAMS.

*** Any Gentleman that will favour me with their Horſes, may have them ſhod at 3 *s.* 9 *d.* a Set.

Annapolis, *March* 30, 1769.

THE Subſcriber having taken out Letters of Adminiſtration, on the Eſtate of her late Huſband, *Thomas Williamſon*, of this City, deceaſed, requeſts all the Creditors of the deceaſed, to give her Notice of their ſeveral Claims, that ſhe may thereby be enabled to aſcertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference, in the firſt Payment, to thoſe, who, by Law, are entitled to the ſame. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment. She requeſts the Indulgence of the ſeveral Creditors, that they will give her Time, as it is her Intention to complete the Adminiſtration as ſoon as ſhe poſſibly can.

ELEANOR WILLIAMSON, Adminiſtratrix.

April 6, 1769.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Tueſday the 3d Inſt. a Servant Man, named WILLIAM WHATELEY, has been in the Country about 13 Months, is of a dark Complexion, about 6 Feet high, ſtout limb'd, and one of his Knees ſeems as if it was double jointed, and he has been, as he ſays, a Soldier in the late War: Had on, when he went away, an old Bearſkin Jacket, and a white Kerſey double-breaſted Jacket under it, has ſhort black Hair, and was brought up a Ribbon-Weaver, but can turn his Hand to any Thing that is done upon a Plantation, and underſtands ſomething of the Sailors Buſineſs.

Whoever takes up, and ſecures ſaid Servant Man, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ASAEL GITTINGS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Plantation where the Widow BOWERS now lives, lying in *Charles* County, near the Head of SWANSON's Creek, containing about Three Hundred Acres of Land. For Title, and Terms, apply to (tf) CHARLES GRAHAME.

Upper-Marlborough, *March* 20, 1769.

THE Subſcriber has moved to the Houſe lately kept by *John Scott*, of this Place, where he propoſes keeping TAVERN; and, as he has been at great Expence in providing for the ſame in the beſt Manner, takes this Method of informing the Public, that his Endeavours will not be wanting to oblige thoſe who favour him with their Cuſtom.

(tf) WILLIAM URQUHART.

N. B. The Subſcriber has provided a good Hoſtler, and will always keep the beſt Proviſion and Paſturage for Horſes. *W. U.*

Annapolis, *Feb.* 22, 1769.

THE Subſcriber propoſes continuing the TAVERN, at the Sign of the Blue-Ball, (oppoſite to Mr. *Middleton's*) lately kept by her deceaſed Huſband, and takes this Method to acquaint her Friends, and the Public in general, that an unwearied Application ſhall not be wanting to render her Houſe and Entertainment agreeable to all ſuch as ſhall pleaſe to favour her with their Company.——She alſo takes this Opportunity to return her unfeigned Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have already favoured her with their Friendſhip, and humbly hopes, as it ſhall be her conſtant Study to deſerve it, for a Continuance of their Favours. MARGARET JANE M'MORDIE.

N. B. She has very good Stables, and is always well ſupplied with excellent Clover, Hay, and Oats, ſo that Gentlemen may depend on having their Horſes uſed with the greateſt Care.

Baltimore-Town, *February* 12, 1769.

THE Subſcriber gives this public Notice, that he has finiſhed his Houſe, which he intended for the Conveniency of Inoculation: It is within Half a Mile of the Town, on a healthy Situation, with an agreeable Proſpect. He intends to begin Inoculation, the 15th of this Inſtant, and continue until the laſt of *June*. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being carefully and tenderly dealt with, by

Their humble Servant,

(3m) HENRY STEVENSON.

N. B. His Price for Inoculation, is 2 *l.* 14 *s.* each, 20 *s. per* Week for Board, and Attendance, ſo that the whole Expence will not exceed more than Five or Six Pounds Currency, and their Sickneſs (if any) not continue more than Two, Three, or Four Days.

Philadelphia, *January* 5, 1769.

WILLIAM TOD

HAS juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from *Europe*, a large and very neat Aſſortment of SADDLERY, *viz.* Ladies Hunting Side-Saddles, with ſcarlet, green, and blue Covers, trimmed with Gold and Silver Lace, and Gold Fringes, Ditto, with Silk and Worſted Fringes, Mens Hunting Saddles, with Holſters, both plain and trimmed, with double and ſingle Rows of Gold and Silver Lace, with a great Variety of Bridles, Velvet Hunting Caps, and Silver-mounted Hunting Whips, with Thongs. All Sorts of Bits and Stirrups, both plated and poliſhed: Alſo a few of the beſt Wax Flambeaus, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, (for ready Money only) at his Store in *Arch-Street*, above *Fourth-Street*, near the Academy.

N B. Said *Tod* carries on the Buſineſs of Coach-making in all its Branches, as uſual.

Feb. 27, 1769.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *at Mr.* ANTHONY STEWART, *in* ANNAPOLIS,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Dorcheſter* County, called BROWN's FOLLY, containing 930¼ Acres. It lies on the main Road that leads to the Bridge of *Black-Water*, adjoining to a Tract of Land belonging to Capt. *William Buyes*, and about 7 or 8 Miles from *Cambridge*. The Land is level, and exceedingly well timbered, with white and red Oak. The Title is indiſputable.

(tf) WILLIAM BROWN.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, by Mr. SAMUEL CHEW, *of* HERRING-BAY, MARYLAND,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, called DUNKEIL, lying in *Baltimore* County: This Tract of Land conſiſts of FIVE HUNDRED and NINETY-NINE ACRES, and lies within a few Miles of the navigable Rivers of BUSH, and GUNPOWDER, and not far diſtant from *Baltimore-Town*. The Land is well timbered; the Soil extremely fertile, and equal to any in the Country. There are ſeveral Bottoms upon this Land, capable of valuable Meadows, and ſeveral Streams of Water. There is about 250 Acres cleared, the greateſt Part of which has not been above Two Seaſons in Cultivation, and quite freſh. The Improvements are not very conſiderable, being old; but ſome of them, at a ſmall Expence, may be made both good and ſerviceable. There is no Tract of Land in theſe Parts, ſo well adapted for a Farm.

The Title to the above Land, is indiſputable; and a General Warranty will be given to the Purchaſer. The Sale is to be on the Premiſes, on the laſt Day of *May* Inſt. Credit will be given for Six Months, without Intereſt. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, are referred to Mr. JOHN PACA, of *Baltimore* County, or to Mr. WILLIAM PACA, of the City of *Annapolis*, for any Information they may want.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the *Neabſco* Iron-Works, in *Virginia*, on, or about the 10th of *October* laſt, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named BILLIE, the Property of the Hon. *John Taylor*, Eſq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a ſower Look when taxed with any Thing amiſs; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and ſundry other Sorts of Cloaths, beſides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is ſuch a Proficient in that Buſineſs, as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of ſmall Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIPIO, the Property of Mr. *John M'Millian* of *Prince-William* County, in *Virginia*, of much the ſame Age and Size as himſelf. They croſſed *Patowmack-River* together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the *Maryland* Shore, where they left her, and have, from that Time kept themſelves undiſcovered. As *Billie* was ſome Time laſt Summer brought from *Carolina*, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Paſs, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by ſome Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of ſome Craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to ſome Place in *Carolina*, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subſcriber, or to Mr. *John Calvert*, Manager of Col. *Taylor's* Mine-Bank, in *Baltimore* County, or will ſecure them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Diſtance from the ſaid Mr. *John Calvert*, or from

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5 *s.* and 1 *s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.